ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Daily Discharge: Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

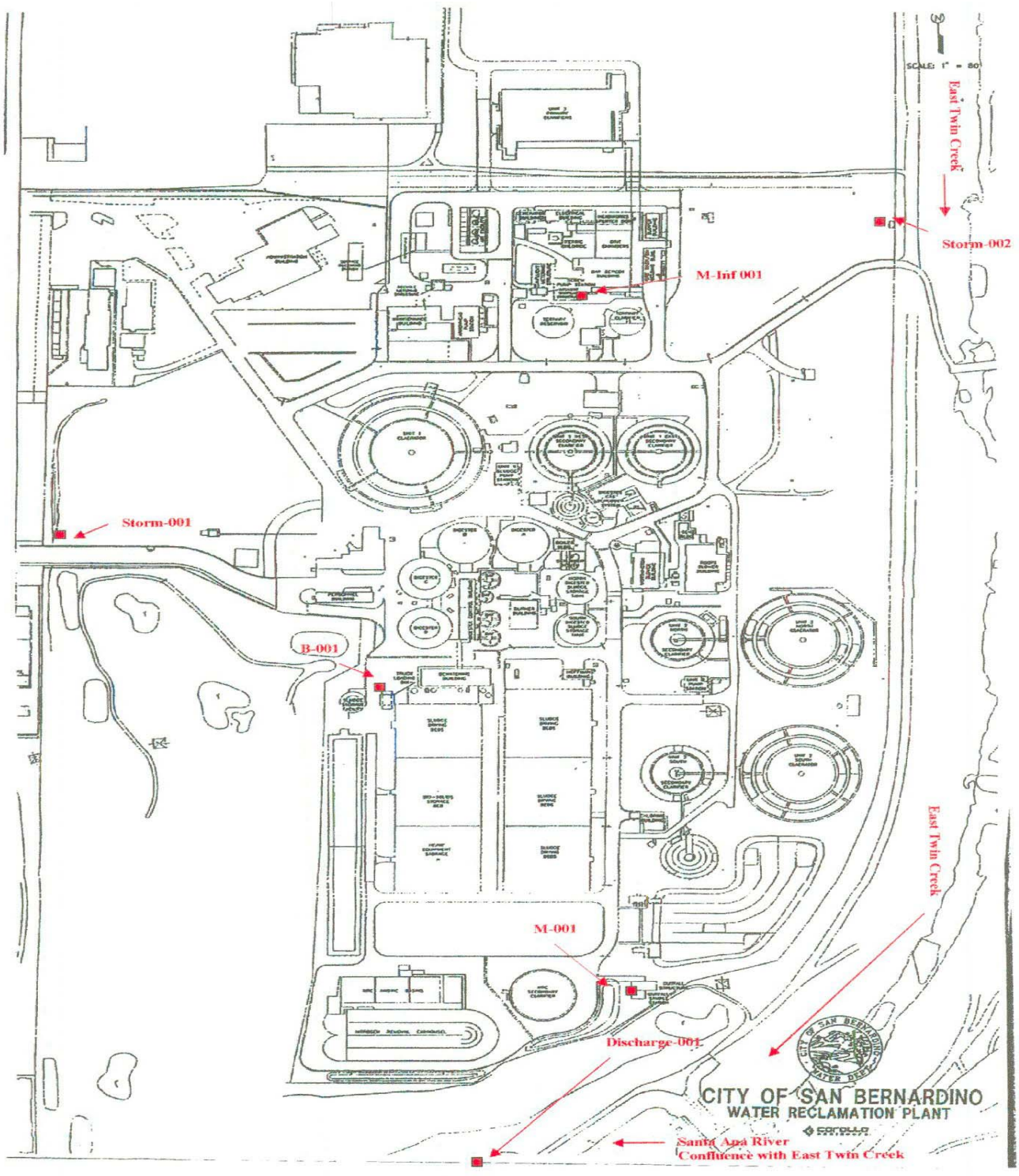
Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL): the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

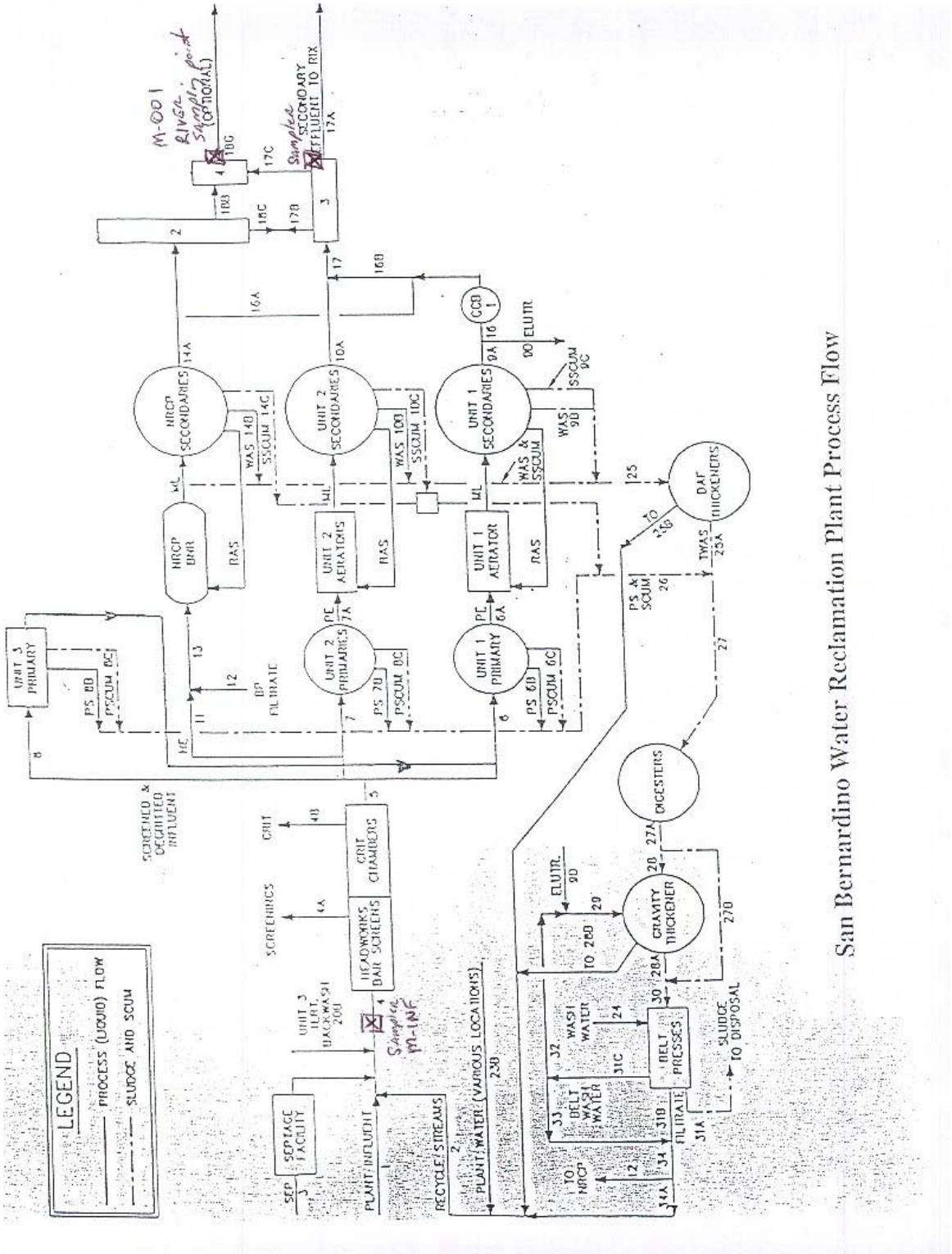
A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified

ATTACHMENT B – LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR §122.41(a)*].

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(1)*].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(c)*].

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [*40 CFR §122.41(d)*].

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(e)*].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR §122.41(g)*].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR §122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [*40 CFR §122.41(i)*] [*CWC 13383(c)*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)*];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)*];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)*].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(1)*].

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)*].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)*]:

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [*40 CFR §122.41(f)*].

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [*40 CFR §122.41(b)*].

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(3)*] [*40 CFR §122.61*].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)*].

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)*] [*40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)*].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(2)*].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)*];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and
6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [*40 CFR §122.7(b)*]:

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)*]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(h)*] [*CWC 13267*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)*];

   b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(2)*]; or

   c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (2.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)*];

b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(2)*]; and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision shall make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations" [*40 CFR §122.22(d)*].

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)*].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)*].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)*].

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(5)*].

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

    a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

    b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

    c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)*]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i)*]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)*].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or SWRCB of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(2)]*.

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(7)*].

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(8)*].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by

imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(2)*] [*CWC 13385 and 13387*].

B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(3)*].

C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(5)*].

D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [*40 CFR §122.41(k)(2)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following [*40 CFR §122.42(b)*]:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants [*40 CFR §122.42(b)(1)*]; and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [*40 CFR §122.42(b)(2)*].

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [*40 CFR §122.42(b)(3)*].

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program – Table of Contents

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. General Monitoring Provision

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*" (American Public Health Association).

2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP. For priority pollutants, the test methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment "I" of this Order, where no methods/MLs are specified in Attachment "I", then the monitoring is to be conducted in accordance with methods/MLs approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board consistent with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program. In addition, the Regional Water Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136. Unless otherwise specified herein, organic pollutants shall be analyzed using EPA method 8260, as appropriate.

3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services or EPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.

4. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.

5. In conformance with federal regulations 40 CFR 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method. For Chromium (VI), the dissolved method in conformance with 40 CFR 136 may be used to measure compliance with the Chromium (VI) limitation.

6. For effluent wastewater monitoring:

   a. The discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum level (ML)[1] specified in Attachment "I" for priority pollutants with effluent

[1] *Minimum level is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest*

limitations in this Order, unless an alternative minimum level is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the discharger shall use the ML values, and their associated analytical methods, listed in Attachment "I" that are below the calculated effluent limitation. The discharger may select any one of those cited analytical methods for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method, listed in Attachment "I" shall be used. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.

b. The discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

(1). Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
(2). Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL)[2], shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or "DNQ." The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.
(3). Sample results not detected above the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "not detected" or "ND."

c. The discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of priority pollutant constituents shown in Attachment "G" – Priority Pollutant Lists. The discharger shall report with each sample result:

1) The reporting level achieved by the testing laboratory; and
2) The laboratory's current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999).

7. The discharger shall have, and implement an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. When requested by the Regional Water Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study.

8. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

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calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

[2] *MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of May 14, 1999.*

9. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for greater than a 24-hour period, the discharger shall obtain a representative grab sample each day the equipment is out of service. The discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. In its monitoring report, the discharger shall specify the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.

10. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:

    Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

    a. The monitoring and reporting of influent, effluent, and sludge shall be done more frequently as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order and or as specified in this order.

    b. Whenever the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.

    c. A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

    d. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

    e. 24-hour composite samples shall be collected continuously during a 24-hour operation of the facility.

    f. Daily samples shall be collected on each day of the week.

    g. Monthly samples shall be collected on any representative day of each month.

    h. Quarterly samples shall be collected by any representative day of January, April, July, and October.

    i. Annual samples shall be collected in accordance with the following schedule:

Year	**Annual Samples**
2005	October

Year	Annual Samples
2006	January
2007	April
2008	July
2009	October
2010	January

11. The discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supercedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;

    b. The laboratory which performed the analyses;

    c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

    d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

    e. The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;

    f. All sampling and analytical results, including

        (1). Units of measurement used;
        (2). Minimum reporting level for the analysis (minimum level, practical quantitation level (PQL));
        (3). Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
        (4). Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
        (5). Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
        (6). Dilution factors, if used; and
        (7). Sample matrix type.

    g. All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;

    h. All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices;

    i. All data used to complete the application for this Order; and,

    j. Copies of all reports required by this Order.

    k. Electronic data and information generated by the Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	M-INF	Influent line before Barscreen
001	M-001	Effluent to Santa Ana River
--	R-001U	Flow measurement location: less than 1 mile downstream of discharge point DP-001 in Santa Ana River, US Amy Corp Engineering @ Santa Ana River E. Street Station
002	STORM-001	On Century Street near the WRP entrance gate

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location at M-INF

1. Sampling stations shall be established for the points of inflow to the treatment plant. The sampling station(s) shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative sample(s) of the influent of the treatment plant can be obtained.

2. The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the facility at Monitoring Location M-INF as follows:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	See Section I.A.2., above, of this MRP
pH	pH Units	"	"	"
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	"	"	"
BOD_5	mg/l	24-Hour Composite	Daily	"
Total Suspended Solids	"	"	Daily	"
COD	mg/l	24-hour Composite	Daily	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	"	"	Monthly	"
Nitrate-Nitrogen	"	"	"	"
Total Dissolved Solids	"	"	"	"
Cyanide	"	Grab	Quarterly	See Section I.A.2., above, of this MRP
Volatile organic portion of EPA Priority Pollutants (see Attachment G)	µg/l	"	Annually	"

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Remaining EPA Priority Pollutants (see Attachment G)	"	Composite	"	"

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location - Monitoring Location M-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor secondary treated effluent for Discharge Point 001 as follows:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Flow	mgd	Recorder/ Totalizer	Continuous	See Section I.A.2., above, of this MRP
pH	pH units	Grab	Daily	"
Total Coliform	MPN	Grab	Daily	"
Suspended Solids	mg/l	"	"	"
BOD_5	"	"	"	"
Total Residual Chlorine	"	"	"	"
EPA Priority Pollutants	"	"	Annually[3] (See IV.A.2., below)	"

2. The monitoring frequency for those priority pollutants that are detected during the required annual monitoring at a concentration greater than fifty percent of the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only) as specified for that pollutant[4] in 40 CFR 131.38[5]) shall be accelerated to quarterly for one year. To return to the monitoring frequency specified, the discharger shall request and receive approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or designee. The Discharger shall use the lowest ML specified in Attachment "I" that would be below the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only) as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38).

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE.

[3] *Sample is collected from the first discharge, once a year.*
[4] *For those priority pollutants without specified criteria values, accelerated monitoring is not required.*
[5] *See Federal Register/ Vol. 65, No. 97 / Thursday, May 18, 2000 / Rules and Regulations.*

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

A. Surface Water:

The discharger shall make provisions for the measurement of the receiving water flow at a suitable location (R-001U) in the Santa Ana River and determine whether a 20:1 dilution exists at the point of discharge before discharging secondary treated effluent. A dilution of 20:1 or more is required at the point of discharge. Flow measurements shall be made prior to any direct discharge to the river and shall continue on a daily basis until the discharged is terminated.

B. Groundwater: Not Applicable.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids Monitoring

1. Biosolids monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

Biosolids Monitoring	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling & Testing
Priority Pollutants	mg/kg	grab	Quarterly
Moisture Content (% solid)	mg/kg	Grab	"

2. The discharger shall maintain a permanent log of solids hauled away from the treatment facilities for use/disposal elsewhere, including the date hauled, the volume or weight (in dry tons), type (screening, grit, raw sludge, biosolids), application (agricultural, composting, etc), and destination. This information shall be reported annually.

B. Stormwater Monitoring

The discharger shall comply with Attachment K of this Order, Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. Samples shall be collected at location STORM-001.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

2. All analytical data shall be reported with method detection limit[6] (MDLs) and with identification of either reporting level, practical quantitation levels (PQLs[7]) or limits of quantitation (LOQs).

3. Laboratory data for effluent samples must quantify each constituent down to the PQLs specified in Attachment "I" for non-priority pollutants and down to ML specified in Attachment "I" for priority pollutants. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.

4. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable by the Regional Water Board. Specific reporting format may include preprinted forms and/or electronic media. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this order.

5. The discharger shall tabulate the monitoring data to clearly illustrate compliance and/or noncompliance with the requirements of the Order.

6. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, and of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the discharger will be in compliance. The discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.

7. The reports for June and December shall include a roster of plant personnel, including job titles, duties, and level of State certification for each individual.

8. At any time during the term of this Order when electronic submittal of monitoring reports has become the norm, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to discontinue submittal of hard copies of reports. When such notification is given, the Discharger shall stop submitting hard copies of required monitoring reports.

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6 *The standardized test procedure to be used to determine the method detection limit (MDL) is given at Appendix B, 'Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit' of 40 CFR 136.*

7 *PQL is the lowest concentration of a substance that can be determined within ± 20 percent of the true concentration by 75 percent of the analytical laboratories tested in a performance evaluation study. Alternatively, if performance data are not available, the PQL is the method detection limit (MDL) x 5 for carcinogens and MDL x 10 for noncarcinogens.*

9 The Discharger shall report monitoring results for specific parameters in accordance with the following table:

Parameter	**Measurement**
Flow	Daily total flow
pH	Daily High and daily low
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Maximum

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit self-monitoring reports in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, and annual Self Monitoring Reports including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Monthly reports shall be due on the 1st day of the second month following the end of each calendar month; Quarterly reports shall be due on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1 following each calendar quarter; Annual reports shall be due on March 1 following each calendar year.

3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	October 1, 2005	All	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1 / day	October 1, 2005	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1 / week	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1 / month	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1 / quarter	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1 / year	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	March 1
1 / Discharge Event	October 1, 2005	All	First day of second calendar month follow month of sampling

4. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.

5. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations.

6. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

7. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Santa Ana Region
   3737 Main Street, Suite 500
   Riverside, CA 92501-3348

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

   State Water Resources Control Board
   Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center
   Post Office Box 671
   Sacramento, CA 95812

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.

D. Pretreatment Monitoring and Reporting

1. The discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board and the EPA Region 9, a quarterly compliance status report. The quarterly compliance status reports shall cover the periods January 1 - March 31, April 1 - June 30, July 1 - September 30, and October 1 -

December 31. Each report shall be submitted by the end of the month following the quarter, except that the report for October 1 - December 31 may be included in the annual report. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence for the first full quarter following issuance of this Order. The reports shall identify:

a. All significant industrial users (SIUs) which violated any standards or reporting requirements during that quarter;
b. The violations committed (distinguish between categorical and local limits);
c. The enforcement actions undertaken; and
d. The status of active enforcement actions from previous periods, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the quarter).

2. Annually, the discharger shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board, the State Water Resources Control Board and the EPA Region 9 describing the pretreatment activities within the service area during the previous year. In the event that any control authority within the service area is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order or their approved pretreatment program (such as due to industrial user discharges, interjurisdictional agency agreement implementation issues, or other causes,) then the discharger shall also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the discharger and the control authority shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations from July 1 through June 30 of each fiscal year and is due on September 1 of each year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

   a. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW's influent and effluent wastewaters for those pollutants which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users (IUs) as identified by EPA under Section 307(a) of the CWA. The summary will include the result of annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants[8] detected in the full scan. The discharger shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the discharger believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass Through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto.

   b. A discussion of any upset, interference, or pass-through incidents at the treatment plant (if any), which the discharger knows or suspects were caused by IUs of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the following:

      (1). The reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken, and, if known, the name and address of the IU(s) responsible.

[8] *The discharger is not required to analyze for asbestos.*

(2). A review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent pass through, interference or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

c. A complete and updated list of the discharger's significant industrial users (SIUs), including names, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s) and addresses, and a list of any SIU deletions and/or additions. The discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations more stringent than Federal Categorical Standards and those which are not subject to local limits.

d. A list or table characterizing the industrial compliance status of each SIU, including:

(1). SIU name;
(2). Industrial category;
(3). The type (processes) of wastewater treatment in place;
(4). Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
(5). Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
(6). Whether all needed certifications (if allowed) were provided by SIUs which have limits for total toxic organics;
(7). Federal and Regional Standards violated during the year, reported separately;
(8). Whether the SIU at any time in the year was in Significant Noncompliance (SNC)[9], as defined by 40 CFR 403.12 (f)(2)(vii); and
(9). A summary of enforcement actions against the SIU taken during the year, including the type of action, final compliance date, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Proposed actions, if known, should be included.
(10). Number of inspections conducted at each SIU during the year.

e. A compliance summary table which includes:

(1). SIU's which were in SNC at any time during the year;
(2). The total number of SIUs which are in SNC with pretreatment compliance schedules during the year;
(3). The total number of notices of violation and administrative orders issued against SIUs during the year;
(4). The total number of civil and criminal judicial actions filed against SIUs during the year;
(5). The number of SIUs which were published as being in SNC during the year; and
(6). The number of IUs from which penalties were collected during the year.

f. A short description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to changes concerning:

[9] *SNC is determined at the beginning of each quarter based on data of the previous six months.*

(1). The program's administrative structure;
(2). Local industrial discharge limitations;
(3). Monitoring program or monitoring frequencies;
(4). Legal authority or enforcement policy;
(5). Funding mechanisms; and
(6). Resource requirements and/or staffing levels.

g. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.

h. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.

i. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

3. The cumulative number of industrial users that the discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.

4. The discharger shall submit the quarterly compliance status reports and the annual pretreatment report to EPA Region 9, the State Board and the Regional Water Board.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in Section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

WDID	**8 36011 4002**
Discharger	**City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department**
Name of Facility	**Water Reclamation Facility, City of San Bernardino**
Facility Address	**399 Chandler Place**
	San Bernardino, CA 92408
	San Bernardino County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	**John A. Perry, Director of Water Reclamation, (909) 384-5502**
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	**Stacey R. Aldstadt, General Manager, (909)-384-5091**
Mailing Address	**P. O. Box 710, San Bernardino, CA 92402**
Billing Address	**399 Chandler Place, San Bernardino, CA 92408**
Type of Facility	**POTW**
Major or Minor Facility	**Major**
Threat to Water Quality	**1**
Complexity	**A**
Pretreatment Program	**Y**
Reclamation Requirements	**N**
Facility Permitted Flow	**33 mgd**
Facility Design Flow	**33 mgd**
Watershed	**Santa Ana River**
Receiving Water	**East Twin Creek and Reach 5 of Santa Ana River**
Receiving Water Type	**Freshwater – Creek and River**

B. The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the City of San Bernardino Water Reclamation Facility (hereinafter Facility), a secondary treatment facility.

C. The Facility discharges secondary treated and disinfected wastewater to East Twin Creek near the confluence with Santa Ana River, Reach 5, when at least 20:1 dilution is provided by the River. The discharge is currently regulated by Order No. 00-8, NPDES No. CA0105392, which was adopted on October 6, 2000 and will expire on October 1, 2005. East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River are waters of the United States.

D. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

(NPDES) permit on February 14, 2005. A site visit was conducted on July 25, 2005 to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

E. This Order contains requirements and effluent limits for the discharge of secondary treated and disinfected wastewater into East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River, Reach 5, when at least 20:1 dilution is provided by natural flows in the receiving waters. For discharges into the RIX facility, this Order considers that the City's wastewater treatment facility is a component of the RIX facility, and does not result in a direct discharge of wastewater by the City into either waters of the U.S. or of the State. As such, no effluent limits for discharges into the RIX facility are specified in this Order.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The Facility is a secondary treatment plant located at 399 Chandler Place, in the City of San Bernardino. The Facility treats domestic, commercial, and industrial wastes generated within the former Norton Air Force Base, Cities of San Bernardino, Highland and Loma Linda, Patton State Hospital, unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County, and within the service area of East Valley Water District. The Facility services a population of about 248,700. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility.

The Facility has a design capacity of 33 mgd for secondary treatment and disinfection. The treatment process consists of screening and grit removal, followed by primary clarification, biological oxidation with nitrification and denitrification, secondary clarification, and chlorination. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the facility.

On March 29, 1996, the Discharger started transporting its secondary treated wastewater to the Rapid Infiltration-Extraction (RIX) Facility for tertiary treatment and disposal. After treatment at RIX, the wastewater is discharged to Reach 4 of the Santa Ana River. Currently, an annual average flow rate of 27 million gallons per day (mgd) of secondary treated municipal wastewater is transported to the RIX facility. In 2004 to 2005, the maximum daily flow rate was 34.34 mgd[10]. Before the implementation of the RIX facility, the Facility discharged secondary treated and disinfected wastewater directly to Reach 5 of the Santa Ana River.

The RIX facility is a regional tertiary (equivalent) treatment facility owned by the Colton/San Bernardino Regional Tertiary Treatment and Water Reclamation Authority, a joint power authority. The RIX facility is located at 1990 West Agua Mansa Road in the City of Colton.

The Discharger intermittently discharges secondary treated and disinfected wastewaters into East Twin Creek near the confluence with Santa Ana River, Reach 5. During recent dry years, the facility had discharged secondary treated and disinfected wastewaters on the average of one to two times per year, but between the months of October 2004 and May 2005, due to heavy rainfall, the facility had discharged 10 times. Discharges normally last for a period of 1 to 2 days per discharge event, with discharge flows reaching up to 5.8 mgd.

[10] *On maximum flow dates in 2003 and 2004, over 3" of rainfall occurred.*

Sludge generated at this facility is anaerobically digested and dewatered using belt presses and centrifuge. The dewatered sludge is hauled away by a contractor.

The Facility site is divided into two areas with respect to stormwater collection and discharge. One area has a collection box where a pump has been installed to pump accumulated runoff to the treatment plant headworks. The other area discharges into a storm drain that leads into the City's storm drainage system and eventually into the Santa Ana River.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Discharger's secondary wastewater treatment facility is located in the northern half of Section 22, T1S, R4W, SBB&M. The discharger discharges secondary treated and disinfected wastewater under conditions of 20:1 or more dilution by the natural receiving waters. The Facility discharges into East Twin Creek near the confluence with Reach 5 of the Santa Ana River. The outfall-Discharge Point 001- is located at latitude 34º 04' 14" N and longitude 117º 17' 13" W.

The Discharger does not routinely discharge directly to East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River. The current NPDES Permit allows discharges to the Creek and thence the Santa Ana River only under when the flows in the receiving waters provide at least a 20:1 dilution.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in the existing Order No. 00-8 for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location No. M-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows:

Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From April 1, 2002 – To March 31, 2005)		
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
BOD_5 (mg/l)	30	45		38	38	
Suspended Solids (mg/l)	30	45		29	29	
Electrical conductivity						1100
pH Daily Average Continuous Recorder (SU)			Grab samples: Min 6.5 Max 8.5			Min 7.0 Max 8.0
TDS (mg/l)						690
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (mg/l)						10
Chloride (mg/l)						170
Sodium (mg/l)						150
Sulfate(mg/l)						69
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)						1.9

Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From April 1, 2002 – To March 31, 2005)		
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Fluoride (mg/l)						0.7
Nitrate-N (mg/l)						10

Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From April 1, 2002 – To March 31, 2005)		
	Average Monthly	Median for Last 7 Days	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Coliform MPN	--	23	--	--	--	≥1600[11]

Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From October 6, 2000 – To March 31, 2005)		
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Antimony (ug/l)						<0.5
Arsenic (ug/l)						3
Beryllium (ug/l)						<0.5
Boron (ug/l)						320
Cadmium (ug/l)						<0.25
Chromium-Total Cr, (ug/l)						3.1
Lead (ug/l)						<0.5
Mercury (ug/l)						<0.2
Nickel (ug/l)						<1
Selenium (ug/l)						1.7
Silver (ug/l)						0.06
Thallium (ug/l)						<1
Zinc (ug/l)						26
Copper (ug/l)						6.3
Bromodichloromethane						28 µg/l
Chloroethane						1.4 µ/l
Chloroform						230 µg/l
Chloromethane						3.4 µ/l
Dibromochloromethane						2.4 µ/l

[11] *One sample was collected during one day discharge. There was no continuous discharge.*

D. Compliance Summary

The discharger is in compliance with effluent limitations and reporting requirements for directly discharging secondary treated wastewater into the River.

E. Planned Changes – Not Applicable

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the CWC.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** A revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) became effective on January 24, 1995. On January 22, 2004, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2004-0001, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. The State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the N/TDS Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. The surface water components of the N/TDS Amendment are awaiting EPA approval. Neither the surface water nor groundwater related provisions of the N/TDS Amendment bear on these waste discharge requirements. As previously discussed, the Facility discharges into East Twin Creek near the confluence with Reach 5 of the Santa Ana River. The beneficial uses of these affected waterbodies are as follows:

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	**East Twin Creek**	Existing or Potential: Municipal and domestic supply (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR), Ground water recharge (GWR), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), Cold freshwater habitat (Cold); wildlife habitat (WILD), and spawning, reproduction, and development (SPWN).
001 and 002	**Reach 5 of Santa Ana River**	Existing or Potential: Agricultural supply (AGR), warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD), ground water recharge (GWR), hydropower generation, water contact recreation (REC-1) and non-contact water recreation (REC-2).*
	Downstream Reaches of the Santa Ana River	Existing or Potential: Municipal and domestic supply (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR), Warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD), Ground water recharge (GWR), water contact recreation (REC-1) and non-contact water recreation (REC-2), and rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE).

*The MUN designation applies upstream of Orange Avenue in Redlands

3. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999, and the CTR on May 18, 2000, which was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to this discharge.

4. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP*).* The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000. The SIP includes procedures for determining the need for and calculating water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), and requires Dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so.

5. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR §122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

7. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

8. **Pretreatment:** The treatment plant capacity is 33 mgd and there are significant industrial users within the service areas. Consequently, this Order contains requirements for the implementation of an effective pretreatment program pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Clean Water Act; Parts 35 and 403 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 35 and 40 CFR 403); and/or Section 2233, Title 23, California Code of Regulations.

9. **Biosolids:** On February 19, 1993, the USEPA issued a final rule for the use and disposal of sewage sludge, 40 CFR, Part 503. This rule requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. The State of California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program, therefore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the implementing agency.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source discharges to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations; and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations: 40 CFR §122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR §122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established, three options exist to protect water quality: 1) 40 CFR §122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); 2) proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or 3) an indicator parameter may be established.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. The discharge prohibitions are based on the Federal Clean Water Act, Basin Plan, State Water Resources Control Board's plans and policies, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, and previous permit Order No. 00-8 provisions and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permits adopted by the Regional Water Board.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Regulations promulgated in 40 CFR §125.3(a)(1) require technology-based effluent limitations for municipal dischargers to be placed in waste discharge requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards or Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in Section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the USEPA Administrator.

Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 CFR 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

a. Numerical Effluent limitations:

Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations
For Secondary Treated Effluent Discharge Points for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	45
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

As specified in 40 CFR §122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for pollutants (including toxicity) that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan establishes narrative and numeric water quality objectives for pH and total residual chlorine.

pH: the pH of inland surface waters shall not be raised above 8.5 or depressed below 6.5 as a result of controllable water quality factors.

Total residual chlorine: Chlorine and its reactions products are toxic to aquatic life. The Basin Plan established numeric water quality objectives for residual chlorine as 0.1 mg/l. Based on 20:1 dilution factor, the chlorine limit is set up to
Ce = Co (Dm+1) = 0.1 mg/l (20+1)=2.1 mg/l.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

As previously discussed, the discharger is permitted to directly discharge secondary treated wastewater to East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River when 20 to 1 dilution is provided by the river. The discharger implements an effective pretreatment program and discharges secondary treated and disinfected wastewater only when the receiving waters provide at least 20:1 dilution. Because of the effective pretreatment program conducted by the Discharger, the Facility discharges a quality of secondary treated and disinfected wastewater when diluted at 20:1 that does not have the reasonable potential to adversely impact receiving water quality for most constituents. Consequently, except for total coliform organisms, pH and total residual chlorine effluent limits, there are no other WQBELs in this Order. However, this Order requires the discharger to conduct a priority pollutant scan once annually. This Order also requires the discharger to conduct accelerated monitoring for those constituents that are detected in the annual priority pollutant scan.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

1. Effluent Limitations in Table

Summary of Final Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
BOD_5	mg/l	30	45	--	--	--	CO
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	30	45	--	--	--	CO
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/l	--	--	2.1	--	--	BP
pH	unit	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	CO, BP

Notes: CO= Current Order; BP= Basin Plan.

2. Coliform: The discharge shall be considered adequately disinfected if at some location in the treatment process, the number of the coliform organisms does not exceed a median of 23 per 100 milliliters as determined from the daily coliform organism values for the last seven (7) days.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations - Not Applicable.

F. Land Discharge Specifications - Not Applicable.

G. Reclamation Specifications - Not Applicable.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Department of Health Services has determined that public health and water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial uses will be protected provided that at least 20:1 dilution of secondary treated and disinfected wastewater by natural receiving waters is achieved ("Wastewater Disinfection Guidelines Feb. 1987; these guidelines are based on sound science and are widely used as guidance to assure public health and beneficial use protection). Based on best professional judgment of the effluent limitations necessary to prevent nuisance and to assure public health and REC-1 use protection, it is necessary and appropriate to implement these guidelines in this Order.

The Santa Ana River is not naturally perennial. In dry weather, flow in the Santa Ana River is comprised predominantly of effluent discharges from municipal wastewater treatment facilities (POTWs), and very little natural flow exists. Under storm conditions, 20:1 (natural receiving waters to effluent) dilution of the effluent by storm flows may be provided. These storm

conditions may also threaten the operational safety of the wastewater treatment facility through influx of infiltrated storm flows into the sanitary sewer system. The discharge of secondary effluent when 20:1 dilution is provided by the receiving waters may be necessary to protect the integrity of these facilities.

B. Groundwater - Not applicable.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code authorize the Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring is required to determine the effectiveness of the treatment program and assess treatment plant performance.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the proposed monitoring and reporting program (Attachment E). This provision requires compliance with the monitoring and reporting program, and is based on 40 CFR 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5. The SMP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including the proposed Order) issued by the Regional Water Board. In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the California Water Code, and Regional Water Board's policies. The monitoring and reporting program also contains sampling program specific for the Discharger's wastewater treatment plant. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. Further, in accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

This Order modifies the monitoring requirements specified in the Order No. 00-8 and adds monitoring requirements for EPA priority pollutants.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Due to the intermittent frequency and 20:1 dilution conditions of the discharge, staff believes that it is not practical or necessary to include toxicity effluent limits and requirements in the Order.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

The Order requires the Discharger to establish a sampling station(s) at a suitable location(s) where the flow[12] in the River at the point of discharge can be determined. The Order also requires that flow measurements in the river are made prior to any direct discharge to the river and shall continue on a daily basis until the discharge is terminated.

2. Groundwater - Not applicable.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Biosolids Monitoring - This Order continues the monitoring requirements specified in Order No. 00-8, with minor modification. The discharger is now required to submit monitoring data annually instead of quarterly.

2. Pretreatment Monitoring - These monitoring and reporting requirements are established pursuant EPA 40 CFR 403 regulations.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D to the Order.

B. Special Provisions

1. To assure that discharges occur only when the receiving waters can provide 20:1 dilution, the Order requires the discharger to make provisions for the measurement of the receiving water flow at a suitable location with the Santa Ana River and determine whether 20:1 dilution exists at the point of discharge before discharging secondary treated effluent.

[12] Exclusive of discharges to surface waters from upstream publicly owned treatment works.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the City of San Bernardino Water Reclamation Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the posting of Notice of Public Hearing at San Bernardino City Hall and publication at the local newspaper; and at the Regional Water Board website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana on August 31, 2005.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on September 12, 2005,

Jane Qiu
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	September 30, 2005
Time:	9:00 A.M.
Location:	Orange County Sanitation District 10844 Ellis Ave. Fountain Valley, CA

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (951) 320-2008.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Jane Qiu at (951) 320-2008.